### Amusements and Aleetings.

ACAL MAT OF Music.—Strakosch Italian Opera.
"Mignon." Music. Nil-son. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn,-Philharmonic Concert. 

DALY'S PIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—At 14 and at 8:

GRAND 'OFERA HOUSE,-At 11 and at 8: "Hercules." LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—"A Morning Call" and "Everybody's Friend." Amateur Dramatic Per-

LTORUM THRATER.-At 13: Italian Opera: "Martha." Nisho's Garden.-At 1; and at 8: "Leatherstocking." OLYMPIC THEATER. -At 1; and at 8; Vaudeville and Nov-

STADT THEATER.-German Opera. "Don Juan:" Mme. STRINWAY HALL.-Concerts.-At 1; Theodore Thomas.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.-A: 1; and at 8: "Led Astray." WALLACK'S THEATER.-At 11: "Money." At 8: "Heir at Law."

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Fleetst., E. C., London.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building. The Tribune Office may be found in the Arribuiding in the rear on Sprince-si. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-si. from the old site.

### New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

The sufferings from the famine in India continue to increase. The Government will be obliged to maintain 8,000,000 persons for three months. The expenditures for the relief of the sufferers amount, so far, to \$7,500,000 Lt is reported that some inhabitants of Fayal have asked President Grant to extend a Protectorate over the Azores. He is said to have replied that the era of popular will has taken the place of the era of conquest === In the French Assembly the Governmen was charged with partiality in its treatment of the press. The Assembly sustained the Government. Heavy gales have been experienced on the Atlantic Ocean and many disasters to shipping are reported. - The arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinbugh in England is to be celebrated with imposing ceremonies.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Thurman introduced bill appropriating \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the District Investigating Committee; it was referred to the Appropriations Committee; Mr. Ramsey called up his on in regard to chesp transportation, and addressed the Senate thereon; at the expiration of the morning hour, the Centennial bill was taken up and discussed; the bill was amended and referred to the Committee on Appropriations; the Liquor Commission bill was then taken up and passed, 26 to 21; the consideration of the Currency Equalization bill was resumed, and then the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned till Monday. In the House a number of private bills were passed, and the House adjourned till evening; the evening session was devoted to debate on the transportation question. Secretary Richardson transmitted to the House yesterday the documents previously omitted in relation to the Sanborn contracts. The Ways and Means Committee continued the hearing in regard to the molety system. The District of Columbia Investigating Committee examined several District officials, including Gov. Shepherd.

The temperance prayer crusade was begun at Dayton, and encouraging meetings were held at Cincinnati.
Worosater has decided against street work. man was killed and several were injured by an exploaion of "giant powder" at the Hoosac Tunnel, remarkable ordinance against the social evil was intro-

duced in the Missouri Legislature.

the water-front was favored by the Committee on Ter-A comparison of the appropriations for street cleaning shows that the outlay is twice as great now as it has been. - The defense opened in the King murder trial. Gold, 1115, 1115, 1115. Thermometer 330, 340, 270.

In answer to numerous letters and orders for THE DAILY TRIBUNE of Monday, March 2, containing Mr. Bayard Taylor's account of the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann on the site of ancient Troy, we can only say that the edition was long since exhausted, but that the article will be republished in full, at an early day, in a TRIBUNE "Extra," of which due notice will be

A curious story comes from Lisbon to the effect that certain inhabitants of Fayal have asked President Grant to establish a Protectorate over the Azores. We are not inclined to place much confidence in such a report. There is, however, a Delphic character about the alleged response of the President which is not unusual in some of his public utterances.

The delusive promise of the early days of March has already been broken, and sooner than the proverb concerning the leonine disappearance of the month that makes a lamblike entrance would have warranted, the balmy Spring days are followed by another of the snow-storms which New-York loathes, and from the obstructions of which it takes the death of a Police Commissioner to relieve us.

The answer of the Senate to the tardy demand of Philadelphia for a three million appropriation for their Centennial is sufficiently emphatic. A vote of 33 against to 17 for the appropriation would seem to be sufficient to make the purpose of the Senate clear even to the mind of Senator Cameron. And the purpose of the Senate in this matter is clearly in accordance with the sentiment of the country.

The schemes now pending at Albany for on their face, and they look much worse when body who was not forced sooner or later to it is understood that their sole sponsor is Mr. Charles S. Spencer. The statements given elsewhere concerning their character embody reporters were able to obtain; but, independthem severely alone.

The third lecture of Dr. Brown-Séquard fully equals its predecessors in interest. He puts a quietus upon the horribte stories of life remaining in the head after decapitation. An the extraordinary doses of strychnine that are now occasionally administered with success in certain alarming conditions of nervous disease. Perhaps a stranger method of cure was never invented than that which he describes in a case of hysteria. But the great value of these lectures is, after all, not so much that they relate experiments and incidents of a most unusual character, as that they make these illustrations the means of a clearer insight into the mechanism of the human frame.

Further arguments and testimony before the House Committee of Ways and Means yesterday place the defenders of the Customhouse spy system in a most defenseless condition. The Boston cases were brought before the Committee in a forcible manner, the famous Jordan, Marsh & Co. seizure being the most prominent of these. No unprejudiced person can consider the plea made by these simple statements of fact without being convinced of the nefariousness of the whole system. After such an exposure it is not wonderful that Gen. Butler is trying to compromise on a modification of the law and that there is consternation in the New-York Custom-house.

The expected attack by Mr. Beck of Kentucky on the Administration party for extravagance in expenditures is still delayed, but the outgivings as to his proposed line of argument do not promise a distinguished success for him. Mr. Garfield has the reputation of being very careful and accurate in his statements. and it will be difficult to break the force of his figures and facts. This Mr. Beck seems to think it his duty to do, instead of selecting weaker points in the Administration front. But the trouble after all with Mr. Beck's argument will be that it is so manifestly a partisan effort for a partisan purpose. If it overshoots the mark in the least, as it is very likely to the effect of it will be to help rather than hurt the Administration.

It was, upon the whole, a great piece of good fortune that the combined committees of the House and Senate on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom the matter was referred, were unable to agree upon a model for the Farragut statue, for which the money has already been appropriated. We would not for a moment question the ability, taste, or judgment of the average Congressman in matters of art, but it does occur to us that most of our legislators have devoted so much time to the study of political economy and the science of government that their art education must have been somewhat limited. The appointment of a commission, composed of Secretary Robeson, Gen. Sherman, and Mrs. Farragut, to select a model for the statue, is an assurance, at least, that the work will not be a monstrosity or a job.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House another small installment of information relative to the Sanborn contracts. He is unable, however, to furnish all of the documents which have been called for, as the manner in which documents are kept in the Treasury Departments seems to be somewhat demoralized. A copy of one of these, however, is herewith furnished the Secretary by THE TRIBUNE; it will be found in its proper place The mislaid memorandum is a request from one of the revenue farmers that District-Attorney McMichael of Philadelphia be directed to "squeeze" certain corporations, the names of which we print. The correspondence and accompanying facts will fortify the universal opinion that this business of collecting the revenue by contract was one of the great scandals of modern politics.

It is difficult to avoid a feeling of indignation at the unjust course of the French Government toward its political opponents. On the theory that a criticism of its policy-by a newspaper of moderate republican principles was subversive of public order, that newspaper was suppressed. Another journal, which advised President MacMahon to resort to a coup d'état,

tion of the Duke de Broglie, when this partiality is charged against him, is that the Figaro. which recommended the revolutionary proceeding, "supported the conservative policy." The fact that, after this exposure, the National Assembly sustained the Government, shows to what an extent the majority is resolved to exercise its tyranny regardless of the proprie-

It seems hard that The Washington Chronicle, the principal organ of the Administration, after defending with extraordinary ability the character of the District Ring, cannot borrow from the Government Printing Office a trifling matter of forty reams of paper without being compelled to return it. That paper has defended all the President's appointments and testified daily and abundantly to the personal integrity of the members of the Ring. And yet here comes a clerk in the Government Printing Office who makes affidavit that upon the earnest solicitation of the business manager of The Chronicle Association, of which ex-Senator Harlan is President, he lent him forty reams of paper belonging to the Government; and that because he, the clerk, refused to pay The Chronicle an advertising bill of \$100 unless the paper was returned, The Chronicle published a calumnious article on the management of the Government Printing Office. Mr. Clapp says he proposes to pay for the paper himself, but he thinks the publication was malicious. Mr. Clapp has very queer notions ot things. Does he think The Chronicle is going to defend the Administration and furnish its own paper? Let him pay his \$231 60 like a little man and be thankful for the privilege of contributing to the support of a journal which defends with so much ability the character of our best and purest.

PUNISHING THE INNOCENT.

Mr. Jayne declared the other day that he had never seized the books and papers of a firm which did not turn out to be guilty of paying twenty odd thousand dollars each to the frauds charged in the warrant. If he had certain of our State regiments have an ill look said that he never served a process upon anysubmit either to a compromise or a condemnation in court he would perhaps have been near the truth, for it is one of the terrible such accurate information as The Tribune features of the law that it hardly admits the supposition of the accused person's innocence. ently of this, it may be fairly said that the Conviction does not necessarily, or even mention of the schemes, and of Mr. Charles usually, precede punishment; but at least a S. Spencer as their responsible advocate, part of the penalty follows close upon susshould be sufficient to teach legislators to let picion. The seizure of books and papers is the first step in the case, and this alone, to a merchant in active business, especially when credits are sensitive, involves certain loss and the danger of utter ruin. Mr. Jayne now vows that he would not have pressed the case of Phelps, explanation is given of the reasons for using | Dodge & Co. if he had known all the circumstances. This of course is not true, but it is a confession that the persecution of that eminent firm was an outrage, and that taking \$271,000 from them was sheer robbery and extortion. And how was it accomplished? Why Jayne, and the District-Attorney, and Benjamin F. Butler got together, and threatened the venerable Mr. Dodge, a man honored everywhere for his long life of probity and benevolence, with the confiscation of nearly two millions of his property and imprisonment for a term of years, because while many of the invoices of the firm were over-valued a few were accidentally priced too low, whereby the Government gained many thousand dollars, and lost the insignificant sum of \$1,600. This, said the officers interested in the seizure, was one of the most terrible cases of fraud on record. This was a series of perjuries and swindlings which would consign the house to everlasting infamy, and bring the partners to a felon's end. It is easy for those who have never experienced the terrors of the seizure bureau, who have never felt the shock of such a blow as fell upon this worthy firm when the Special Agent shook his warrants in their face, and the District-Attorney talked solemnly of their dangerous position, and the whole Government of the United States seemed bent upon their ruin, to insist that they ought to have stood their trial, and faced the risk of the utter loss of everything-fortune, credit, good name, and liberty-when Jayne offered a release for the comparatively trifling sum of \$271,000. But put yourself in their place.

The case of Fhelps, Dodge & Co. does not stand alone. The records of the Investigating Committees are full of similar instances, and the lesson that all of them teach is the same. The guilt or innocence of the accused is rarely brought to the test of an impartial trial. The penalty is wrung from his fears, and made proportionate not to his criminality but to his wealth and his necessities. Congress has only to take a few reports from the shelves of the Document Room in order to learn the mode of operation. As soon as information is lodged against an importer his premises are seized and his books and papers are carried off. On the heels of the Special Agent comes one of that class of Custom-house practitioners now known by the significant name of 'Jayne's lawyers," and upon the representation of this person that he can soon settle the affair, the merchant employs him. Weeks pass; the books are still withheld; it is impossible to carry on business; the importer trembles for his credit, and if he attempts to enter any fresh invoices they are detained until the seizure case is settled. When he is on the brink of despair, the lawyer comes to him with an offer of compromise. "Pay fifty thousand dollars," he says. and you shall have your books and your goods; but if you fight it out, it may be months before the papers are released." Why under such circumstances the most innocent man may be forced to pay. The choice lies between bankruptcy and compromise.

But, it is argued by the defenders of the law, the court has full control of all these proceedings; the warrant must be issued by a District Judge, who is to determine whether the facts justify such a process, and the settlement must be made through the court, whether the case is compromised or tried. Are we to believe that the Federal Courts lend themselves to wholesale plunder and oppression? Yes, in effect that is just what they do. The court, in these Custom-house proceedings, means the District-Attorney. He receives the compromise and transmits it to the proper Government officer, and he gets two per cent of the amount. His interests are identical with those of the informer, and they work together. A more indecent abuse of justice than this system it would hardly be possible to imagine. Hemmed in on every side, the merchant whose books have once been seized is absolutely at the mercy of his persecutors.

So bitter a feeling has been aroused at Washington by the developments of the past few days that a change of some kind in the law seems to be fully assured. But no change penalty whatever, although its offense was an approper to build an elevated freight railroad around aggravation of the other. The chief explanation of the seigure of books and papers, and the save nothing, and there is a strange feature would damage him very much in the canvass.

moieties. These are wrongs which admit of no palliative measures. They must be incontinently swept away.

COUNTRY.

It is to be hoped that the people who are engaged in the present salutary warfare against intemperance will not be discouraged by the failure of the late attempts to follow in Eastern cities the methods which have been so successful in the West. They should not conclude, because the rum-shop and the sidewalk are not favorable fields for their work, that therefore there is no work to be done. It is true that the most energetic and cases which, without the addition of note or effective of the speakers who have conducted the recent campaign in Ohio created no publie interest in New-York, and his attempt to organize a movement in Massachusetts similar to that which attained such dimensions in the West under his bands came to nothing, and was abandoned as soon as his back was turned. In Philadelphia an effort was made, with imperfect organization, to begin a series of prayer-meetings and visits which it was hoped might embrace the whole city by its enthusiastic contagion. But the result was total failure, which would have been ridiculous if it were not so obscure. It may fairly be concluded that in the large cities of this region there is no possibility of repeating the Ohio experiment. The immediate collapse of the same efforts in Chicago, where the only effect was to increase the sales of liquor at the places where visitors were expected,

proves that the same influences prevail in all towns of any considerable size. Thesuccess of the opposite plan in the West was due to the fact that in the villages and small towns where it won such victories the public opinion was not only friendly, but so compact and manageable that the whole population acted as an auxiliary corps to the bands of visiting and praying women. Every man who was not a drunkard, and many who were, took the part of their womankind, and made their work easy and safe to them. An insult to them was promptly and signally punished. One fellow smoked a cigar in the face of a woman in a bar-room, and the dispatches quietly state that he found it advisable to move to Canada. If a lively and irreverent boy should throw a snow-ball, or make jeering references to the Grecian bends of the crusaders, he would gain no éclat among his own comrades and would incur only deep disfavor among his elders, and be groaned over and chastised at home. Besides, the very fact of vicinage gave enormous power to the women engaged in the work. Where the barkeeper personally knows many of the women in a town, and is acquainted with the names and the standing of nearly all of them, their advent in his shop is a much more serious matter than the visit of a dozen strangers would be. He is not merely put upon the defensive-he is positively defenseless. If he does anything to defend himself, he sets in motion that powerful local opinion which is simply irresistible to ordinary men. The strongest and the coarsest rumseller, when once fairly isolated, is no match for it. For a few days, he may be jocosely defiant. He may hire the local fiddler to play profane airs before his counter. He may tempt the most case-hardened sinners by free drinks to keep up their carouse while the prayers are going on. But the time comes at last when his fiddler deserts him and when his bummers join the penitents, and when the mysterious influence of organized enthusiasm conquers him also, and he takes up his ax and floods the gutter with his whisky. The stories of Van Pelt and Beck and Goeppert are curious but by no means anomalous studies of human

It is evident that these measures are impossible in other places. Any general attempt to put them in practice would only prejudice a good work by associating it in the minds of the indifferent with ridiculous scenes and images. The need of thorough and incessant work to limit and to remedy the ravages of intemperance is as great here as anywhere else. But the more complex social structure of our large cities and our thickly populated towns requires far more careful organization than that which has been so effective and has done so much good in the West.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE WORKING CLASSES.

A knowledge of the elements of the labor problem is essential to all progress in dealing with it. The proverb that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives is nowhere so true as in respect to those who do and those who do not earn their living by manual toil. More light is thrown upon this subject by the facts gathered in such reports as that of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, which we present elsewhere, than all the finespun theories of doctrinaires or the rant of labor demagogues would furnish in a century.

Previous to the organization of that bureau, it was generally believed that Massachusetts was a model Commonwealth, far superior to the rest of the world, in respect to the education of her masses. The training of her common schools was her glory and her pride; and however necessary compulsory education might be under effete governments, here, at least, was a State where the children of the poorest citizen were proficient in the three r's. Unhappily the statistics of the Labor Bureau tell a very different tale. The children of working people in Massachusetts are in great part as sadly neglected in respect to education as if they were born in the middle of Africa: there are 25,000 of them between the ages of 5 and 15 thrust into the workshop instead of the school-room. The report says that they do not receive the slightest education, either in public or private schools. What sort of citizens will they make, when, under our equal laws, the ballot is placed in their hands? Of what avail will books or newspapers or any other means of enlightenment be to this army of heathens who cannot read?

How dowthey live, these working people These people whom we only hear of when they rise in a strike; or begging for work, come to the soup-kitchens? The report photographs their life with painful fidelity. While they have work their hours are long -especially those of women and young girls. They occupyfivile tenements as homes, where they are packed closely without regard to decency or health; where sight and smell are offended at every step, and vice and drunkenness offer the only of their monotonous lives. Doubtless this is not true of all; but of how terribly large a proportion it is true we are told in the report. They save something against a rainy day? Yes, more than was at lone time supposed, and of the depositors dependent upon

destruction of the demoralizing system of in this matter of savings-those save most who earn least: the workmen who can earn large wages are very rarely frugal.

There are excellent recommendations at the close of the report, to which the only objec-THE WHISKY WAR IN TOWN AND tion is that they are too general in their character. The best of laws, the wisest management on the part of the State cannot wholly meet the exigency. Philanthropy and capital must go hand in hand, and, having sought out these evils and ascertained their origin, must find the true solution of the labor problem in the elevation of the working man.

> LESSONS. The police reports last week were fall of

comment, preach sermons to each household where they are read such as can never be nttered from the pulpit. One little fellow, at an age when no child should be out of its mother's care, makes three several attempts to throw himself into the river, and finally succeeds and is taken out dead, "the proof being indisputable that the child, hardly more than an infant, was drunk at the time. Another boy, aged fourteen, dies in Brooklyn after repeated attacks of delirium tremens. 'The organs of the body," says the report of the post-mortem examination, "were literally "decayed from the incessant use of liquor." His mother was found keeping watch over his dead body, too drank to comprehend what had happened. Another story, with a touch of pathos in its horror. comes from Philadelphia. A man named Womfort kept a beer-saloon in the suburbs of the city, and one night had remained with some of his customers until morning, singing and drinking. His wife, who is represented as a peaceable, gentle woman, and who was daily expecting the birth of a child, came to the door as day broke and complained of the noise, begging her husband to send the men away; whereupon, it is stated, Womfort, without reply, drew out a pistol and shot her. The woman was removed to a hospital, where her child was born, and, finding herself dying, had her husband brought to her from prison, bade him farewell affectionately, and then voluntarily made a statement of his innoceace. Surely, although the lie was spoken in the very face of death, no accusing spirit will be just enough to write it down against her soul. Every man and woman can draw for themselves the lesson from these facts; it would

be idle in us to make a sermon of them, urging temperance and weakening their meaning. They are but repetitions of the same old truths; vice and its swift judgment, and that blind, half animal, half divine love which lifts humanity out of all its degradations. There are no more notes in human life than in a Chinese song; the same over and over since the days of Adam until now. But the beauty and terror and pathos of it are fresh every day. In this country the commonplace dramas are briefer and more pregnant with meaning than elsewhere, owing to our more vivid, nervous strain of life. A few brief periods will suffice to sum up a public man's career, usually ending in a dramatic significant close which all can understand. The histories of Tweed, of Fisk, on the one hand, of Greeley, of Chase, of Lincoln on the other -how abrupt and weighty they are; brief and breathless with meaning as the sermons of the old prophets. Human life in more temperate, phlegmatic nations limns itself in detail; here we have the tragical intense sketching of Fuseli.

It is noticeable too that it is no modern philosophic theory of human nature and the punishments or rewards awaiting it that is exemplified by these significant cartoons of life perpetually passing before us, but the world-old truths of the Bible, which it is the fashion lately to pass by with good-humored indifference as worn-out hypotheses of the problem of life and death. Men are usually quite content that their women-folks should go to church to hear how David and Solomon President aforesaid temporarily forgot who regarded this riddle of living thousands of years ago, while they pursue in their libraries some curious theory of sexual selection or correlation of moral forces, until some such histories as these suddenly write before them, in words of blood, one of the old texts, with its homely, unwelcome truth. The sins of the father are visited upon the children, today, beyond the fourth generation: the actual curse of an actual God is on the house of the wicked in New-York as in Jerusalem: the "strange woman who flattereth with her 'tongue" plies her vocation still, and as surely as then "her feet lead to death and her paths "take hold on the grave" for those who follow her, and for all who inherit her vices with

her blood. Nor does it need the melodramatic ending of these public histories to preach such lessons. Not one of us, taking his own life or that of any man known to him, can fail to find in it-not any light on the doctrines of Pædobaptism or Apostolic succession, perhaps, but evidence of the moral order that underlies even ill-doing; the goodness of God; the perpetual ever-present chance He puts before us to lift our life to higher and broader levels. There may have been much evil done to the Christian religion by the dogmatism and bigotry of some of its teachers: the great Master has been wounded in the house of His friends more deeply than by the spear of the soldier. But even if all pulpits were closed and all teachers silent, these truths of the old-fashioned Bible, which our mothers taught us long ago, would still not want a witness while one man lives to bring voluntarily his life to mean or noble ends. and by that life, unbeliever though he may chance to be, preaches them.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

Gen. Sherman and ex-Gov. Davis of Texas

are deep in a war of words. Laying aside the aword which hewed the way from Atlanta to the sea, the redoubtable General of the Army freshly nibs his pen and "goes for" the ex-Executive of Texas concerning the Satanta business. It is necessary to recapitulate: Satanta and Big Tree, Kiowa chiefs, were implicated in numberless bloody raids in Texas, and directly concerned in the murder of a party of teamsters on the road between Forts Richardson and Griffin. They were arrested, and, under the new-fangled peace policy, sent to the State authorities for civil trial. They were found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. Before this edifying spectacle of the judicial strangling of the Kiowa chiefs could

be made to strike terror into the savage breast, a special embassador from the President of the United States, taking his life in his hand, passed into the camps of the Kiowas with an olive branch. He promised that Satanta and Big Tree should be released if the Indians would behave themselves. The Kiowas promiscu with fervor, and made ready a feast for their chiefs. But honest Gov. Davis was a

having his own way that he had promised Satanta's release in an off-hand manner, forgetting that that red warrior was tried, convicted, and held in duress under the civil laws of the sovereign State of Texas. Gov. Davis discreetly demurred, and then, for the first time, it appears to have occurred to Gen. Grant that he was not Governor of Texas as well as President of the United States. Diplomacy found a way where common sense might have blundered. The President urged that he had pledged his word that Satanta should be released. Would Gov. Davis be the means of proving to the average Kiowa mind that the Great Father was a Har? Certainly not. So it was agreed that the whole question should be judiciously hushed up until the Texas Republicans had renominated Gov. Davis; that the captives should then be released; and that the Government should, in consideration thereof, establish a new chain of forts, arrest, try and punish Indians who had been raiding in Texas, compel the restoration of stolen property and captives, compel Indians on reservations to stay there, and punish Satanta and Big Tree if the Kiowas misbehaved. On these conditions the captives were finally released. Gov. Davis was meantime nominated. His Democratic opponent was elected; and the promises of the United States Government. remain to this day unfalfilled.

The President had become so much used to

This whole matter incidentally came up in in examination into Indian affairs by the House Military Committee, not long since. Gen. Sherman, who was giving his views with that modest reticence which always characterizes him, said if Satanta should go on the war-path and should, as a declaration of intentions, scalp Gov. Davis, he-Gen. Sherman-would not shed aftear. Ex-Gov. Davis, who has-in the language of the worldlythus far lost every trick in the game, objects to this mild but military expression, and takes up the pen in his own defense. With the statesmanlike collectedness of a man who has nothing left to lose, Mr. Davis reminds Gen. Sherman that he has, in his intemperate allusion to the late Executive of Texas, "yielded to temptation to indulge in a witty squib at the expense of a man who has no equal chance of reaching the public." Ex-Gov. Davis evidently does not enjoy being twitted after he has found his post of honor in a private station. But he has other arrows in his quiver. He reminds Gen. Sherman that the release of Satanta was an exploit exclusively creditable to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. He says that the President's order took him by surprise. His exact language is that it "was sprung upon" him. When he declined to free the captive murderers, he was besought to "save the pledged faith of the President and the United States Government"-a phrase which needs explanation, but not here. Accordingly, Satanta was released, and five solema promises were made-but not kept-to Gov. Davis. It was not to be expected that Gen. Sher-

man would remain quiet under this somewhat troublesome statement. He has written a letter in which he tells ex-Gov. Davis that he-Davis-is solely responsible for the release of the captive chiefs; he abates not a jot of his somewhat blood-cardling expression as to Safanta's intentions towards the ex-Governor's scalp. But he says that he put his own life in jeopardy when he went on a tour of observation along the Texan frontier lately, and that he will not do it again. This is illogical: and Mr. Davis, in his reply, seems to think that it serves the General right to fright him thus. Dropping into sarcasm, the ex-Governor says: "Satanta and Big Tree are condemnable only because their exploits happened to scare the General-in-Chief of the United States Army." Then he reminds the General that he has not met the statement that the President of the United States promised the Kiowas that their chiefs should be released unto them, and that the was Governor of Texas. On this point is must be confessed the General has maintained a masterly silence.

While these redoubtable chieftains are cross ing sword and pen in belligerent but Pickwickian controversy, Satanta, with his Presidential pardon in his (figurative) pocket, is whetting his scalping-knife with ulterior designs on the late Republican candidate for Governor of Texas. Gen. Sherman, who lacks words in which to express his contempt for the humanitarians" who were the means of liberating Satanta, hopes that that noble savage will scalp the man that released him. This is a miserable piece of business, through and through : but can it be possible that the General is indifferent to the safety of the scalp of the President of the United States ? Gen. Sherman's letter revives an old question: Who released Satanta ?

The neatness and dispatch with which quacks finish their unfortunate patients is illustrated by a case which has been taken up by a French court. A poor woman, a rustic in a French village, being comewhat deficient as to intellect, her family applied to a quack for advice, and received instructions to administer cold shower-baths. This apparently harmless prescription was carried out in a very remarkable manner. They tied the patient to tree, and her husband, climbing up into it with a large watering-pot from his garden, calmly and conscientiously drenched his poor wife with its icy con-tents. The consequence of this performance, which took place in open day close to the high road from Paris to Toulouse, was the death next day of the thoroughly chilled patient.

The quotation by al daily or weekly journal of tales from current magazines ought to be useful to the said magazines, and is certainly not indefensible when such quotation is properly credited. Belgravia, however, stoutly objects to it, and publishes a paragraph to say so. It declares that it is sent out for review to editors, and not for piratical quotation of tales, sketches, or essays; and says, furthermore, that magazines cannot long survive such appropriation. However this may be with an old, firmly-established magazine, assuredly no new one could start itself without the aid of the newspapers, unless through some extraordinary combina-tion of circumstances. We are inclined to believe that, on the whole, quotation assists rather than injures the magazine when it is really of value.

We do not suppose that Generals Sherman, Hocker and Whipple have any especial training in matters of art. But they are men of good education, some taste and a large share of common sense, and we did not feel, when they were called upon to designate an artist for the Thomas Statue, the uneasu which assails us whenever a committee of Congress is called upon for such a duty. The result proves that there was no mistake made in leaving the deision to them. They have designated for the work. Mr. J. Q. A. Ward of this city, and thus made it reasonably certain that the statue will be one of which every comrade of Gen. Thomas will be proud. It is a subject of congratulation that one of the most dignified figures of our history is thus saved from degradation in the eyes of posterity.

Dr. Chandler, the President of the Board of Health is to lecture to-night at the Cooper Institute, at the request of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, on "Health and